

Library



HARTLEY WINTNEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1959

HARTLEY WINTNEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for 1959

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Hartley Wintney.

Telephone 270/3.

J. Coutts Milne, M.B.,
Ch.B., DPH. D.T.M & H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Chairman of Council.

Councillor Brigadier E. Rait-Kerr, J.P., M.C.

Vice Chairman of Council.

Councillor Mrs. M. Lang.

Members of Health Committee.

Chairman - Councillor Mr. C.F. Yalden.

Councillors - Mr. N.W.H. Ashley.

Mrs. Colin Davy.

Mr. J. Goddard.

Capt. E. N. G. Harper.

Mr. A. Mitchell.

Lt. Col. M. Wallington.

Mr. R.W. Yeomans.

Mr. L. Bournon.

Mr. A. Hoyland.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

J. Coutts Milne, M.B., ChB., D.P.H. D.T.M. & H. (from 8.9.59)

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

P. L. Karney, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (17.1.59 to 7.9.59)

Chief Public Health Inspector.

G. C. Maslin, A.M.I.S.E., Cert.R.San.I., and S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors.

D. J. Davies, Cert.R.San.I., and S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

W. G. West, Cert.R.San.I., and S.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk.

C.H.Tuck.

Clerk/Typist.

Miss R. Hillier.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for the year, 1959, prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

For the greater part of the year Dr. P. L. Karney, Medical Officer of Health, Basingstoke, acted as Medical Officer of Health to the Council and credit for much of the work done is due to him, responsibility for compilation of the report being mine.

Points of note in the vital statistical figures are that the estimated population is higher by some 840 persons than in the previous year. The birth rate remains about the same, the death rate is a little higher and the infant mortality rate considerably lower than in the previous year. It will be noted that the Registrar General has supplied figures of the number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age so allowing the early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week) to be calculated as well as the perinatal mortality rate, the latter taking into account the still births plus the deaths occurring during the first week of life. The incidence of infectious diseases was very much greater owing to the increase in the number of cases of measles. No case of poliomyelitis nor of diphtheria was reported.

Much time and effort was spent in carrying out the poliomyelitis vaccination programme and in this connection the invaluable help of the private practitioners in the district is gratefully acknowledged. Recognition should be made of the preventive health work carried on by private practitioners in their immunisations of children against diphtheria and whooping cough.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Broadhurst, Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Maslin, Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. COUTTS MILNE.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area.....	50,261 acres.
Population.....	26,270
Number of inhabited houses (Domestic)....	6,244
Sum represented by penny rate.....	£1,243
Rateable value.....	£306,740 (1.4.59)
General Rate.....	16s.6d

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.....	400
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population.....	15.23
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.....	5.25
Still-births.....	11
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still- births.....	19.4
Total live and still-births.....	411
Infants deaths.....	5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births -total	12.5
" " " " " " " "Legitimate	7.5
" " " " " " " "Illegitimate	5.0
Neonatal (first 4 weeks) rate per 1,000 live births.....	10.0
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week).	10.0
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined).....	36.5
Maternal deaths (including abortion).....	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still- births.....	Nil
Comparability factors.....(births... deaths...	1.13 0.89

BIRTHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Live births {Legitimate.....	202	177	379	368	377
{Illegitimate.....	11	10	21	27	19
Birth rate per 1,000 pop. - (Crude).....			15.23	15.43	15.56
Ditto (Standardised).....			17.21	17.43	18.2
England and Wales.....			16.5	16.4	16.1

DEATHS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Deaths from all causes.....	113	145	258	218	283
Death rate per 1,000 pop. - (Crude).....			9.82	8.57	11.12
Ditto (Standardised).....			8.74	7.88	9.23
England and Wales.....			11.6	11.7	11.5

Maternal Deaths.

From all causes.	Nil	Nil	1
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Legitimate.....	3	-	3	11	11
Illegitimate.....	1	1	2	1	0
Rate per 1,000 total live births.....			12.5	30.2	27.7
Rate for England and Wales.....			22.0	22.5	23.0

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
Legitimate.....	2	-	2		
Illegitimate.....	1	1	2		

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age.

Legitimate.....	2	-	2		
Illegitimate.....	1	1	2		

Still-Births.

Legitimate.....	7	3	10	6	7
Illegitimate.....	1	-	1	2	-

Rate per 1,000 total births.....			19.4	19.85	17.3
Rate for England and Wales.....			20.7	21.6	22.4

Analysis of Causes of Death.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
T.B. Respiratory.....	1	0	1	0	1
T.B. Other.....	0	0	0	0	0
Other infectious and parasitic diseases.....	0	0	0	1	2
Cancer - stomach.....	3	3	6	4	1
lungs.....	9	0	9	9	11
breast.....	0	9	9	6	5
uterus.....	0	0	0	2	4
Other malignant diseases.....	10	11	21	18	16
Leukaemia.....	0	1	1	2	0
Diabetes.....	0	1	1	1	0
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.....	16	20	36	34	32
Coronary disease.....	16	18	34	38	37
Hypertension.....	2	1	3	7	1
Other heart diseases.....	11	26	37	30	53
Other circulatory.....	9	7	16	10	11
Influenza.....	8	9	17	0	5
Pneumonia.....	4	9	13	8	6
Bronchitis.....	2	2	4	2	10
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	2	1	3	1	2
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum....	1	1	2	1	1
Gastritis and Enteritis.....	1	1	2	0	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	1	1	2	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	2	0	2	4	4
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.....	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformation.....	0	1	1	4	2
Other defined and illdefined diseases.....	8	15	23	22	28
Motor vehicle accidents.....	4	1	5	6	7
All other accidents.....	2	6	8	3	30
Suicide.....	1	1	2	3	4
	113	145	258	218	283

NOTIFIABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

<u>NOTIFICATIONS.</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>
T. B. Pulmonary.....	9	4	3
T. B. Non-Pulmonary.....	1	1	1
Dysentery.....	14	16	2
Food Poisoning.....	8	13	1
Scarlet Fever.....	18	18	21
Erysipelas.....	4	2	6
Pneumonia.....	9	11	9
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	3	2
Whooping Cough.....	0	17	50
Meningococcal Infection.....	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis (corrected).....	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis (paralytic).....	0	0	1
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic).....	0	0	0
Measles.....	548	221	274
Malaria.....	1	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	613	307	371
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

General.

In England and Wales in 1959, there was a gratifying decrease in the number of cases of poliomyelitis notified, nearly half the number reported in 1958. The reduction in cases of whooping cough in 1958 continued, being again less than half the number in 1957 and previous years. On the other hand scarlet fever was more prevalent and diphtheria cases showed an increase, London being the chief centre of the disease. Measles showed its accustomed biennial increase.

In Hartley Wintney district there was 613 cases of infectious diseases notified, twice the number reported in 1958, and due entirely to the biennial increase of measles cases of which 548 were notified.

Whooping Cough.

It is gratifying to report that no case of whooping cough was notified, the first year as far as I can trace that this has occurred since the disease was first made notifiable.

Sonne Dysentery.

14 cases of Sonne dysentery were notified - 10 of them during the months of January - about the same time as an outbreak in Farnborough and these notified cases were in all likelihood only an indication of the presence of the disease in the district as its mild nature, except at times in infants and old people means that many cases are never treated or notified. Control of the disease remains difficult and in this connection the comments of the Chief Medical Officer in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1958 may be quoted "Sonne dysentery is now an endemic disease with its main incidence in the winter months and associated with high densities of population. The spread is by direct or indirect contact from one person to another, not often through the intermediary of food. As the organism may be excreted for periods up to two months by convalescent carriers or symptomless excretors only the most scrupulous standards of personal hygiene, maintained by both children and adults associated with the provision of adequate sanitary facilities in homes, schools and other institutions can prevent its dissemination." In this connection the provision of a main sewerage scheme in Yateley is more than welcomed, and it is to be hoped that a similar scheme in Eversley will not be long delayed.

Food Poisoning.

8 cases of food poisoning were notified - 6 in January from Eversley parish; in two instances there were two cases in one family; the others were sporadic cases and no contact could be traced between them. In five cases the causal agent could not be identified; in the other three cases the agent found was salmonella thompson, salmonella anatum and salmonella abony. Two cases of salmonella heidelberg - not food borne - came to notice; one a patient aged 83 years and the other a young part-time nurse at Wimble Hill Hospital.

Salmonella infection is the outstanding cause of food poisoning in this country - animal sources being the main reservoirs of infection; egg products especially duck eggs frequently contain salmonella. Infection of calves is not unusual, in fact, on two farms in the district calves were found to have died from salmonella typhi murium and salmonella dublin although no human cases seem to have resulted.

Tuberculosis.

Nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and one of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 5 cases in 1958.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases are :-

Age.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5.	-	-	-	-
5 - 14.	-	-	-	-
15 - 24.	1	-	-	-
25 - 44.	1	-	-	-
45 - 64.	2	1	1	-
65 and over.	-	2	-	-
Age unknown.	1	1	-	-

Prophylactic Immunisation Schemes.

Immunisation schemes continue to play a major part in reducing the incidence of infectious diseases in this country. Three serious and disabling diseases have come or are coming under control in this way; viz. diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. To many people the former disease is now only a name but the time has not yet been reached when we can afford to do without active protection against the disease. The school outbreak at Barking in the last quarter of 1958 showed that it can still spread in a community. Here 11 cases occurred and 14 carriers were detected - the main focus of infection being centred in an infants school. Of the 11 cases 7 had never been immunised - 2 had begun but not completed a course of primary immunisation 5 and 7 years previously, one had been fully immunised 8 years earlier with a reinforcing dose 4 years before and another had been immunised 12 years before with a reinforcing dose 8 years before. This outbreak showed, if proof were needed that primary immunisation in infancy by itself is not enough and that reinforcing doses later are required.

No case has occurred in this district for a number of years and in this we have been fortunate as reinforcing doses have been maintained at a low level. The poliomyelitis immunisation programme has undoubtedly contributed to this low level but as the proportion of children who have had their third polio injection increase so then the work of giving reinforcing doses can be stepped up.

In this connection it is worth quoting the Chief Medical Officer's comments in the Report of the Ministry of Health for 1958 - "Events in 1958 should act as a warning to those who feel that diphtheria is a thing of the past and that an increase in its incidence is improbable. It is quite clear that there is still a danger that this disease could again become a serious problem and that efforts to maintain a high level of immunisation of children cannot be relaxed."

The following table shows the number immunised during the year :-

Number of children who completed a course of primary immunisations and who received reinforcing injections.

Age.	Diphtheria only.		Diphtheria and Whooping Cough		Triple Antigen.		Whooping Cough only.	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
Under 1.	2	-	6	-	193	2	-	-
1 - 4	12	3	16	3	106	12	4	-
5 - 14	-	13	-	11	10	32	-	-
Age not stated.	2	-	-	2	8	2	-	-
TOTALS.	16	16	22	16	317	48	4	-

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Ample supplies of vaccine were available by the beginning of the year and intensive efforts were made to get as many as possible of the eligible age groups vaccinated. Vaccination was offered at child welfare centres, through the schools, at places of work and at doctors surgeries.

The response from adolescents was poor until the unfortunate death of a famous footballer in April stimulated the interest and concern on young adults of both sexes. Press publicity is not always helpful. One well known weekly paper featured an article entitled " The frightening facts about the polio muddle. " but on close perusal the facts were not so frightening and one felt the emphasis should have been placed on some of the recommendations such as increasing the strength of the vaccine, giving 4 instead of 3 injections, making the vaccine available to older age groups up to say the age of 40 years (as has now been done) and more and better propaganda on a national scale.

Poliomyelitis vaccination has not yet been carried out long enough in this country to entirely demonstrate its value but certain figures available justify continued confidence. The total uncorrected notifications for 1959 in England and Wales were 1,342 compared with 2,398 in 1958, 5,415 in 1957, and 7,305 in 1955. In the United States where vaccination has been carried out for a longer period, the total number of paralytic cases reported in 1958 was about 20 per cent higher than the corresponding number in 1957, but much of this increase was due to an epidemic in Detroit where 164 of the 233 paralytic cases had not received vaccine and only 18 of the 69 inoculated cases had received 3 doses. In 1958 the rate of paralytic cases among triply vaccinated was 0.19 per 100000 whereas among less than triply vaccinated persons it was 0.71 per 100000. These figures warrant confidence in the protection afforded by 3 doses of vaccine.

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated in the district during 1959 :-

All eligible groups.	Completed 2nd injections.	3rd injections.
	4140	3900

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The state of primary infant vaccination in the district is extremely good, a total of 379 babies under 12 months of age being vaccinated. There were 400 live births during the year so that the equivalent of 94.7% of the children born were vaccinated. This figure may be compared with that of 68% for the County of Hampshire and with a rate of 44.5% for England and Wales for the year 1958.

The following tables gives details of the age groups vaccinated :-

Age at which vaccinated.	Primary	Re-vaccination.
Under 1 year.	379	-
1 - 4.	34	21
5 - 14.	47	66
15 or over.	5	119
TOTAL.	465	206

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Home Help Service.

Number of cases dealt with in the district during the year ended 31st December, 1959, as follows :-

Maternity.....	27
General Sickness.....	14
Aged and Infirm.....	10
Aged and Sick.....	9
Child Care.....	2
Pre-Maternity.....	5
Post Hospital.....	4
Chronic.....	2
Total assisted in 1959.....	<u>73</u>

The Divisional Organiser is Miss M.E. Reed, Market Chambers, Church Street, Basingstoke (Telephone 600).

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 - Section 47.

No action was called for under this section.

Infectious Diseases.

The nearest Infectious Diseases Hospital is the Northfields Isolation Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot (Aldershot 21365), to which cases of Infectious Diseases are sent.

Ambulance Service.

Hartley Wintney is a sub-station with one ambulance controlled from the main station at Laburnum Road, Aldershot. Enquiries should be made to the Head Driver (Aldershot 22244).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

District Served.

Name and Address of Nurse.

Crondall, Ewshot, Dogmersfield and Church Crookham (part).

Mrs. B.G. Earley, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Brickfield House, Heath Lane,
Crondall, Farnham, Surrey.

Telephone - Crondall 332.

Heckfield, Mattingley, Rotherwick and Bramshill.

Miss D.H. Hardingham, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse, H.V. Cert.
1 Hound Green Close,
Mattingley, Basingstoke, Hants.

Telephone - Heckfield 354.

Hartley Wintney, Elvetham and Winchfield.

Mrs. L.M. Waldon, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse.
Becketts Cottage, Hartley Wintney.

Telephone - Hartley Wintney 134.

Odiham, Long Sutton, N. Warnborough, Hook, Newnham, Nateley Scures, Greywell, Up Nateley and Murrell Green.

Miss E.J. Rogers, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse.
Flat No. 1 Nurses Flats,
Queens Road, N. Warnborough.

Telephone - Odiham 29.

Miss K.M. Dell, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse.
Flat No. 2 Queens Road, N. Warnb'
Telephone - Odiham 3129.

Yateley, Minley, Hawley, Blackwater and Eversley.

Miss M. Hatton, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse.
Miss G.B. Webb, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse.
5 Moulsham Copse Lane, Yateley.
Telephone - Yateley 2151.

Health Visitors for the District.

South Fleet, Hartley Wintney,
Dogmersfield, Winchfield,
N. Crondall, Crookham.

Miss E. Simpson, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Military Families Health Centre,
Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Crookham.
Telephone - Fleet 1214.

Hook, Greywell, Odiham,
S. Warnborough, Long Sutton
and South Crondall.

Miss G.N. Nicholson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
H.V.
10 Queens Road, N. Warnborough.
Telephone - Odiham 2189.

Bramshill, Rotherwick,
Heckfield, and Mattingley.

Miss D.H. Hardingham, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.
1 Hound Green Close, Mattingley.
Mrs. R. Stockdale, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.
32 Elm Grove Road, Farnborough.
Telephone - Farnborough 1574.

N. Fleet, Eversley, Yateley,
N. Blackwater (to main road).

Miss C.L. Cole, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V., R.F.N.
The Malt House, Hawley.
Telephone - Camberley 959.

Hawley.

Antenatal Relaxation Classes.

Odiham.

Guide Hut at 2.30 p.m. every
Tuesday.

Hartley Wintney.

Edward Hall, at 2.30 p.m. every
Thursday.

Hospital Services.

There are three hospitals in the district.

1. Odiham Cottage Hospital. (Winchester Group)
(8 beds and 1 cot including 1 private ward).
2. Yateley and District Hospital. (Farnham Group)
(14 beds and 1 private ward).
3. Winchfield Hospital. (Winchester Group)
(This is a hospital of 166 beds, mostly for chronic sick patients).

Laboratory Service.

The service for this area is normally the Public Health
Laboratory, Royal Hants County Hospital, Winchester. (Telephone
Winchester 3807). Dr. M.H. Hughes is the director. All types
of bacteriological examinations are done. Chemical analysis of
water is carried out by the Public Analyst at Reading.

Child Welfare Centres.

		<u>Day held (at 2.00 p.m.)</u>
Crandall.	Village Hall.	1st Friday.
Crookham.	Military Families Centre.	2nd and 4th Tuesday.
Eversley.	Village Hall.	1st Tuesday.
Hartley Wintney.	Civil Defence Training Centre.	1st Friday.
Hawley.	Memorial Hall.	2nd and 4th Friday.
Hook.	Elizabeth Hall.	2nd Tuesday.
Odiham.	(1) Dunley's Hut, High Street, (2) Station Headquarters, R.A.F., Odiham.	2nd and 4th Friday. 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
Yateley.	W.I. Hut behind British Legion Hall.	2nd and 4th Thursday.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

A Surgeon's Clinic administered by the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton, is held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot, on the 1st Tuesday morning in the month. Remedial Clinics are held Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, all day, at the same place.

A Surgeon's Clinic is also held at Basingstoke General Hospital, Hackwood Road, Basingstoke, on the 4th Thursday in the month at 10 a.m. Remedial Clinics are held at the same place, as necessary, examinations at these clinics are by appointment, from the respective Hospital.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility but the County deal with certain aspects, such as contacts, care and after care.

Chest Clinics are held at :-

1) Northfields Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot.

Monday	9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.	} by appointment.
Tuesday	1.30 p.m. - 3 p.m.	
Thursday	9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.	

2) Basingstoke, Brambly's Grange Health Clinic.

Tuesday	10.00 a.m.	old patients.
Friday	9.45 a.m.	new patients.

Special Clinic.

Northfields Hospital, Redan Road, Aldershot.

Males	- Monday	5 - 7 p.m.
Females	- Monday	11 - 4 p.m.

Speech Clinic.

School Speech Clinics are held at Aldershot and Basingstoke.

<u>Aldershot.</u>	The School Clinic,	Every Tuesday,
	St. George's Road, East.,	Wednesday and Friday
		all day.

<u>Basingstoke.</u>	Brambly's Grange Health Clinic.	Every Monday and
		Thursday all day.

Eye Clinics.

These are a Regional Hospital Board responsibility, administered through the County Council. They are held at the School Clinic, Aldershot and Brambly's Grange Health Clinic, Basingstoke, by appointment.

Dental Clinics.

For pre-school and school children and expectant and nursing mothers, these are held at St. George's Road East School Clinic, Aldershot, Brambly's Grange Health Clinic, Basingstoke, Robert May's Secondary Modern School, Odiham and Dental Clinic, 178 Fleet Road, Fleet, attendance by appointment only.

Child Guidance.

Clinics are held by appointment only at :-

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1) Manor House Health Clinic, Manor Park, | Tuesday a.m. and |
| Aldershot. | Friday all day. |
| 2) Brambly's Grange Health Clinic, | Every Monday and |
| Basingstoke. | Tuesday afternoons. |

Family Planning Association.

Clinics are held at Manor Park, Aldershot on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Friday in the month, 2 - 4 p.m. and at Brambly's Grange Health Centre, Basingstoke, on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Friday at 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

The Climate of the District is indicated by these figures.

Month.	Rainfall Inches Hartley Wintney	Average afternoon humidity (at R.A. E. Met. Station).	Total sunshine in hours at R.A.E. Meteriological Station 9 miles away.
January.....	2.76	80%	62.5 hours
February.....	.24	78	60.3
March.....	2.81	71	91.2
April.....	1.89	65	123.6
May.....	.59	55	221.7
June.....	.58	56	216.8
July.....	3.06	57	279.3
August.....	2.02	60	235.1
September.....	.04	49	212.9
October.....	2.21	65	147.6
November.....	2.73	82	47.8
December.....	4.31	85	14.1

HOUSING.

The Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information :-

PERMANENT HOUSES completed in 1959.

Council Houses.....	37
Private Houses.....	142
TOTAL.....	179

HOUSES in construction 1.1.1960.

Council Houses - Yateley.....	20
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POST - WAR HOUSES erected in district.

Council houses to end of 1959.....	1248
Private enterprise houses.....	799
Units of accommodation produced by conversion.....	69
TOTAL.....	2116

SEWERAGE.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following information :-

The Yateley Scheme - Stage 1 and Stage II have been completed and Stage III is under construction.

BLACKBUSHE CIVIL AIRPORT.

PORT HEALTH REPORT.

Doctor Sharkey writes -

" I have to report as follows :-

The duties of Port Health Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens for Blackbushe Airport have been carried out for the year 1959 as in previous years. Owing to the impending closure of the Airport and the evacuation of some of the Charter Companies the amount of work has steadily diminished. Routine visits were carried out twice a week and on numerous occasions special visits were made to deal with cases of illness, the entry of aliens carrying Ministry of Labour Permits, and Native British Subjects coming from potentially infected areas.

Disinsection of aircraft was carried out in 25 cases. In addition anti-poliomyelitis injections were given to all employees of the airport who desired it.

There were no occasions on which Form Port 12 had to be used.

On 21st March an aircraft carrying R.A.F. families arrived with seven persons showing signs of Gastro-Enteritis. This followed the death of a child at Bahrein from Acute Gastro- Enteritis. The R.A.F. Medical branch was contacted and they carried out a most comprehensive search into the possible causes and conditons down the line.

On 3rd April a child aged 3½ years landed from Singapore with Measles. This cases was admitted to Northfields Hospital.

Owing to a change in the keeping of statistics by the Immigration branch, it is not possible to give the total number of passengers and crews for the year.

In all 338 passengers were examined medically, 233 being aliens with Ministry of Labour Permits and 105 being natives chiefly seamen holding British Passports. "

HARTLEY WINTNEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S
ANNUAL REPORT 1959
on
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE DISTRICT.

(General and Wet Scavenging Services to 31st March, 1960)

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Hartley Wintney,
Hants.

G. C. MASLIN.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Mr. Chairman, my Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my 34th and last Annual Report to the Council. There is no doubt that changes are inevitable and desirable and in looking back to 1926, the year of my appointment in this district, the changes in circumstances and customs are really surprising; some are welcome improvements. In that year the Council met as now, same time, date and place, the only other meeting was the whole Council in Committee on the fourth Friday of each month and the whole staff would attend for there were only three wholetime officers, the Clerk, Highway Surveyor and myself, all housed at different addresses and under different circumstances. The Clerk at Odiham, in what was for many years later the Ministry of Labour Exchange Office, The Highway Surveyor in a portable wooden structure in his garden in Hartley Wintney and myself in a building at Barnwells Garage, Hartley Wintney. The Council then owned 81 houses, the village of Hartley Wintney was the only sewered place in the whole rural area, which then included Cove and Church Crookham; scavenging by contract by an open horse drawn cart was done only in Hartley Wintney, in such a manner that at times you could hardly see the horse for dust (not as a result of speed) yet alone the driver; also by contract, bucket lavatories in Hawley and Cove were emptied at night and cesspools during the day - in Odiham the collection times were reversed, buckets by day and cesspools by night - why I never knew, but it was helpful for when complaints were received about the scheduled times I was able to reply that I received just as many representations from the other Parish and this seemed to settle the issue. The method of disposal left much to be desired, but then the public were much more tolerant. The charges for this service was a Parish rate and in Cove the contract was for £800 per year plus the cost of providing and maintaining the vehicle and provision of hosepipes and fittings; a 60' length of canvas hose, used for this purpose lasted only a few weeks. I could go on reminiscing, it is so interesting, but I will content myself by referring to some major changes in the district. Firstly I would mention housing; the standard in 1926 and to-day bears no resemblance and the inhabitants are healthier and happier, to remember the housing conditions at The Square, The Bury, West Street and Hillside in Odiham is to recollect rural squalor. In 1907 the sanitary circumstances of Odiham became the subject of a Local Government Board investigation and report, the same year that the then Frimley and Farnborough Water Company commenced boring operations barely half a mile away at Greywell. The Inspector who made the investigation was Dr. Spencer Lowe, who produced a most critical report of the prevailing sanitary conditions. Since this date I have witnessed much progress, all principal parishes are sewered, few unfit houses remain occupied, direct scavenging services cover the whole rural area. There are water mains throughout the whole district and probably less than 2 per cent of the 7,000 inhabited dwellings are dependent upon wells or independent supplies.

Finally I wish to thank the Council as a whole and members individually for their kindness and understanding throughout the year and Mr. D. Davies and the Public Health staff for their loyalty and devotion to me; I have indeed been fortunate in having such a cheerful, polite and experienced staff to help me; to the foreman Mr. V. Hillier and all the workmen who have been under my care and charge I cannot pay too high a compliment, they have always been courteous and through all conditions in peace and war have worked well and together.

I may regret leaving but I shall find comfort in remembering the combined efforts to improve the living conditions of those I undertook to serve.

I am,
Yours obediently,
G. C. MASLIN.

June, 1960.

HOUSING.

Environmental hygiene has many important branches and not the least of these is -- housing. It is fundamental to the health and happiness of a family that the house they live in can be valued as a home. The responsibility of ensuring that the housing conditions in all areas attain the highest standards is left with local authorities and requires constant vigilance and attention. It is the duty of a public health inspector to advise his authority of the need to repair, improve and where necessary demolish unfit and irreparable properties.

Succeeding Acts of Parliament since 1919 have laid down, albeit very briefly at first, a standard for local authorities to use as a guide. The Housing Act 1957, contains the present standard as follows :-

- (a) Repair.
- (b) Stability.
- (c) Freedom from damp.
- (d) Natural lighting.
- (e) Ventilation.
- (f) Water supply.
- (g) Drainage and sanitary conveniences.
- (h) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

It will be seen that every item in this list is vitally concerned with the health and comfort of the occupants. The importance of this cannot be over emphasized and the extent a property is unfit will always be assessed by experience, and to a certain degree an understanding of local conditions. The duty of advising local authorities is not always an easy one when decisions concerning unfit premises must be taken. It is however very worthwhile work and falls into the following principle categories.

1. Surveys.

The number and extent of unfit properties in the district must from time to time be assessed, and rural authorities are required to do this at least once in five years. The deterioration of property into the unfit class is continuous and comes to the knowledge of the department in a variety of ways.

- (a) By regular inspection throughout the district.
- (b) Requests from owners for help and advice.
- (c) Investigation of tenants complaints.
- (d) During investigation of conditions of housing applicants.
- (e) Information from other persons and departments.

My experience has been that the very nature and type of rural cottages often makes it more difficult to effect their improvement or clearance, than their counterparts in towns or urban areas. In 1919 a comprehensive survey of cottage properties throughout the rural district was made and the report stated that out of 3,469 recorded properties under £16 rateable value, 432 or one eighth of the total, were considered as being 'incapable of repair.' In August, 1955, the Minister of Housing and Local Government required all authorities to inform him how many occupied unfit houses remained in the district. Our assessment was that 91 unfit dwellings required action and that they would all be dealt with during the five years. In fact during this period 129 have been the subject of statutory action as follows :-

Premises demolished.....	32
Premises restored.....	30
Premises converted to other uses.....	11
Premises closed and void.....	53
Premises where statutory action taken but still occupied.....	3

(A complete schedule of all properties dealt with since August, 1955, is contained in the tables at the end of this section).

2. Statutory Action.

Once a property has been classed as Category 5 and unfit there are several ways of approaching the problem of its future. After a complete schedule of the items of disrepair and the sanitary defects have been prepared it must be ascertained if the dwelling can be repaired at reasonable expense. This phrase has been the subject of a great deal of discussion and there are many examples of case law relating to its legal implications. Generally speaking owners balance the overall costs of repairs and improvements against the value of the property over a number of years. In the large number of cases where rent control operated a property could never be repaired at reasonable expense and only by vacant possession does a restoration scheme become economically possible. Fortunately the Council's Housing programme has greatly assisted the rehousing of tenants from unfit properties. At no time has a tenant been moved except to the parish of his own choice, and most have been accommodated in their own parish. There is no statutory obligation on local authorities to rehouse tenants of individual unfit houses, but the moral obligation cannot be ignored.

When it has been decided that a cottage requires extensive repair the procedure I have always followed is to inform the owner of its condition and invite his observations as to its repair or future use and wherever possible interviews on the site take place; the owner therefore has always been approached before any report is made to the Public Health Committee. In all cases of substandard houses the Council must take action and every effort is made to preserve them but if it is uneconomic for the owner to do so even by means of a grant he is invited to give the Council a written undertaking not to re-let the property. By this means the serving of demolition orders are avoided and the property can be restored at uneconomic sums so that the character of the property is changed and stands as a satisfactory home for many years.

Action in 1959.

During the past year statutory action was taken on the following fourteen properties all of which are void. No cases were referred to the courts, as indeed has been the case for the past 34 years, all owners agreeing to the proposed course of action by the Council.

Wembley, London Road, Hook.
Genista, Church Hill, Ewshot, Crondall.
2 Brook House, Crondall Road, Crookham.
1 and 2 Garage Cottages, London Road, Blackwater.
British Legion Bungalow, Reading Road, Yateley.
3 and 6 Dovas Cottages, Crondall.
2 and 3 Blakes Cottages, King Street, Odiham.
Swan Cottage, London Road, Blackwater.
69 Hazelcy Heath, Mattingley.
1 and 2 Sandholes Cottages, Potbridge, Winchfield.

In addition to the above the following two properties were not considered by the owners worth repairing and have been demolished.

Pine View, Beacon Hill, Ewshot.
Thatch Cottage, Wells Hill, South Warnborough.

Restoration of Unfit Property.

When the appropriate action described in the previous paragraphs become operative the Council has complete control over the property as long as it remains unfit. No house can be re-occupied until the Council has agreed that the proposed works of improvement will meet with present day housing standards. It will be seen from the tables that of the 129 properties dealt with since August, 1955 - 30 have been completely restored, many to a very high standard. Prior to 1949 the only assistance that local authorities could give to owners was under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts 1926 to 1931, restricted as the name suggests to agricultural properties. Nevertheless, this Council acting as agents for the County Council have a very good record implementing this Act. A total of 223 rural cottages were dealt with being 24.4% of the total for Hampshire which means that of the 10 rural districts in the County, nearly one quarter of the properties restored were in this district; with a Rural Authority in Essex this district was competing for first place throughout the whole of England. This action definitely saved these cottages from becoming totally unfit, which would have resulted in their loss to the district. In addition to this the Housing Act, 1949 has undoubtedly prevented many Category 3 properties becoming the present day unfit houses. Until 1959 all grants given by the local authorities were discretionary and I believe that the wise policy adopted by this Council in making public money available for this purpose is reflected in the many fine houses in the district, some of which would not have been restored without the incentive provided by this Act. The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, is another step towards bringing existing properties into line with present day housing standards. Under this Act a local authority must, with certain safeguards, give a grant, totalling if necessary £155 towards the following 5 amenities :-

- (a) A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom.
- (b) A wash handbasin.
- (c) A hot water supply.
- (d) A water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling; and
- (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food.

It is the purpose of the Act to improve the many old type properties to which very little has been done during the rent control period. Coming into force at a time when the main drainage schemes are in progress will greatly assist the work of the department in persuading owners to connect to the new sewers. Every opportunity is taken during interviews and correspondence with owners to publicise the grants and it is hoped that greater advantage will be taken of the Act. As an investment for the future of the district every pound spent is well worth while. It should certainly have the effect of preventing many of the sub-standard cottages of to-day becoming the unfit house of tomorrow, because such grants cannot be given unless the local authority are satisfied that the property will remain fit for habitation for at least 15 years: for every cottage saved reduces the need for more Council Houses.

Finally, when an owner has completed the works under the written undertaking, the order is cancelled. This was done in 1959 in the following cases :-

- 1-3 Doras Green Cottages, Crondall.
- 3 Robinsons Terrace, Heath Lane, Crondall.
- 1 and 2 Heatherside Cottage, Reading Road, Yateley.
- Varndells Cottage, Long Sutton.
- Two Cottages (Period) The Bury, Odiham.
- 19 and 20 Doghouse Cottages, Elvetham.
- 1 and 2 Chivertons Cottages, Odiham Road, Winchfield.

Conclusion.

The work of restoring old properties in the district has been of very great interest to me during the past 34 years. Apart from the important economic factor of preserving the rateable value of the area by keeping houses in existence and prolonging their life, it is also a pleasure to see the district balanced between old attractive houses and new properties. Each property over the years develops an individual character and the history of a district is embedded in them. Many examples could be shown of houses and cottages, some several hundred years old which are to-day providing decent homes with every modern amenity. If anything stands as a memory to my work in this district it is this, and the continuing interest shown by the Council has always been encouraging. The last table at the end of this section of the report shows the number of unfit houses still to be dealt with in the district. It will be evident from this and the numbers recorded for past years that the control of sub-standard properties is continuous and that as premises deteriorate they must be sought out and effective action taken. In my annual report for 1957 I gave reasons why so many unfit houses are restored which enables people to find pleasant homes in surroundings they desire. Changes in the district will continue but I sincerely hope that many of the existing properties scattered throughout the district and awaiting improvement will as in the past be saved, for the district's heritage.

TABLE 1.

SCHEDULE OF UNFIT HOUSES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1959.

PARISH	Properties in Ministry Return AUGUST, 1955.	Down- graded 1955-59	TOTAL	Demol- ished.	Restored	Converted To other use.	Action Taken (void)	Action Taken (occupied)	To Be Dealt With.	TOTAL
Bramshill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crondall.	6	16	22	3	7	1	5	-	6	22
Crookham.	1	7	8	1	-	-	1	-	6	8
Eversley.	3	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	2	4
Dogmersfield.	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Greywell.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hartley Wintney.	9	6	15	4	4	-	7	-	-	15
Hawley.	10	8	18	4	-	2	10	1	1	18
Heckfield.	2	6	8	-	1	-	1	-	6	8
Hook.	5	2	11	2	2	3	2	-	2	11
Long Sutton.	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Mattingley.	5	6	11	1	-	-	6	-	4	11
Odiham.	25	8	33	8	4	1	12	1	7	33
Rotherwick.	6	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	6
South Warnborough.	4	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Winchfield.	3	5	8	-	2	3	3	-	-	8
Yateley.	5	11	16	2	3	1	5	1	4	16
TOTALS.	91	77	168	32	30	11	53	3	39	168

PROPERTIES DEALT WITH SINCE AUGUST 1955.

TABLE 2.

Premises Demolished.

Chestnut Cottage, Ewshot.	1
Palewell Bungalow, Ewshot.	1
Pine View, Beacon Hill, Ewshot.	1
Swing Bridge Cottage, Zephon Common, Crookham.	1
Rose Cottage, School Road, Dogmersfield.	1
Bungalow, Church Lane, Eversley.	1
16, 17, 18, Elvetham Lane, Hartley Wintney.	3
The Old Garage, Dipley, Hartley Wintney.	1
1 and 2 Japonica Cottages, London Road, Blackwater.	2
Copperfield, Rosemary Lane, Blackwater.	1
Spier's Cottage, London Road, Hook.	1
White Cottage, Holt Lane, Hook.	1
Old Chapel, Hazeley Lea, Mattingley.	1
Searchlight Hut, Itchell, Odiham.	1
No. 2, Cat Cottages, North Warnborough, Odiham.	1
1-4 Meadow Cottages, North Warnborough.	4
2 Cottages, Whitc hall, Odiham.	2
Thatch Cottage, Bunkers Hill, Rotherwick.	1
Bus Body, Hook Cross, Rotherwick.	1
Glenmoor, The Street, Rotherwick.	1
Thornfield, The Street, Rotherwick.	1
Thatch Cottage, Wells Hill, South Warnborough.	1
Woodside, Bell Lane, Frogmore, Yateley.	1
The Gardens, Sandhurst Lane, Yateley.	1
Cottage, Vicarage Road, Hawley.	1
	<u>32</u>

TABLE 3.

Properties Restored.

3 Cottages, Heath Lane, Crondall.	3
3 Robinsons Terrace, Heath Lane, Crondall.	1
1-3 Doras Green Cottages, Crondall.	3
Moor Cottage, Greywell. (Cat. 3 only)	1
Bellswood Cottage, Hartley Wintney.	1
19 and 20 Doghouse Cottages, Elvetham.	2
Green Lane Cottage, Hartley Wintney (Cat. 3 only)	1
No. 3 Hill Cottages, Heckfield.	1
2 and 3 Church Park Cottages, Hook.	2
Cottage, King Street, Odiham.	1
Two Tudor Cottages, The Bury, Odiham.	2
Thatch Cottage, Rye Common, Odiham.	1
38 Wedmans Lane, Rotherwick.	1
44 Wedmans Lane, Rotherwick.	1
Hill Top, Pick Axe Lane, South Warnborough. (Cat. 3 only)	1
1 and 2 Kennel Cottages, South Warnborough.	2
1 and 2 Chivertons Cottages, Winchfield.	2
Varndells Cottage, Long Sutton.	1
Mill Cottage, Mill Lane, Yateley.	1
1 and 2 Heatherside Cottages, Reading Road, Yateley.	2
	<u>30</u>

TABLE 4.

Premises under Orders used for other purposes.

Old Caravan, Doras Green, Crondall.	(Store for tools by timber merchant.)	1
1 and 2 Bursery Cottages, London Road, Blackwater.	(Store for tools by nurseryman.)	2
2 Bungalows, Elms Road, Hook.	(Toc H Headquarters.)	2
Heatherbell, Hook Common P.O.	(Chicken house.)	1
The Club, West Street, Odiham.	(Converted into garages).	1
Potbridge Bungalows, Winchfield.	(Used as stores.)	3
Silsona, Frogmore.	(Chicken House.)	1
		<u>11</u>

TABLE 5.

Properties where statutory action taken (void)

3 and 6 Dovas Cottages, Crondall.	2
Chapel Cottage, The Borough, Crondall.	1
2 Robinsons Terrace, Heath Lane, Crondall.	1
2 Brook House, Crondall Road, Crookham.	1
Genista, Church Hill, Ewshot.	1
Up Green Cottage, Eversley.	1
15 and 16 Elsons Farm, Elvetham.	2
17 and 18 Barnards Lane, Elvetham.	2
12 Elvetham Lane, Elvetham.	1
Laundry Cottage, Lodge Farm, Elvetham.	1
Baldwins Shop (rear of) High Street, Hartley Wintney.	1
Lynton, London Road, Blackwater.	1
1-5 Garage Cottages, London Road, Blackwater.	5
Swan Cottage, London Road, Blackwater.	1
9 Woodside, Hawley.	1
21 Woodside, Hawley.	1
41 London Road, Blackwater.	1
Hill House Cottage, Hockfield.	1
Holt Bungalow, Holt Lane, Hook.	1
Wembley, London Road, Hook.	1
1 and 2 Klondyke Cottages, Mattingley.	2
69 Hazley Heath, Mattingley.	1
7 Church Cottages, Mattingley.	1
Halls Lane Cottage, Mattingley.	1
Pigeon House, Mattingley.	1
Bungalow, Scotland Farm, Odiham.	1
Chalk Pit Cottage, Alton Road, Odiham.	1
Thatch Cottage, Whitchall, Odiham.	1
2 and 3 Blakes Cottages, King Street, Odiham.	2
1 and 2 Poplars Farm Cottages, Rye Common, Odiham.	2
1 and 2 Bartley Heath Cottages, North Warnborough.	2
Thatch Cottage, Mill Corner, North Warnborough.	1
2 Cottages, (Pratt) Hillside, Odiham.	2
The Bungalow, The Hurst, Winchfield.	1
1 and 2 Sandholes Cottages, Potbridge, Winchfield.	2
The Hut, Handford Lane, Yateley.	1
Ivy Cottage, Frogmore, Yateley.	1
Beverley, Bell Lane, Yateley.	1
British Legion Bungalow, Reading Road, Yateley.	1
Heather Bungalow, Vigo Lane, Yateley.	1
	<u>53</u>

TABLE 6.

Premises where statutory action taken (still occupied)

8 Woodside, Hawley.	1
Thatch Cottage, Whitchall, Odiham.	1
No. 1 Baileys Farm Bungalow, Yateley.	1
	<u>3</u>

TABLE 7.

Category 5 premises to be dealt with.

3 Cottages, Crookham Street.	3
1 Brook House, Crondall.	1
Up Green Cottage, Eversley.	1
Thatch Cottage, Newnham Road, Hook.	1
6 Church Cottages, Mattingley.	1
Bellropes, Chalk Pit, Odiham.	1
Cottage, Froyle Lane, Long Sutton.	1
Woodbine, Bell Lane, Frogmore.	1
1 and 2 Browns Cottages, Watery Lane, Crookham.	2
1 and 2 Baileys Farm Cottages, The Flats, Yateley.	2
1, 4, 5, & 6, Blakes Cottages, Odiham.	4
Brown's Cottage, (Home Farm) Heckfield.	1
4 Cottages, (2 pairs) The Banks, Riseley.	4
2 Church Hill Cottages, Ewshot.	1
1, 2, 4, 5, & 7, Dovas Cottages, Crondall.	5
Thatch Cottages (2) Alton Road, Odiham.	2
Edenbrook Cottage, Hawley Road, Hawley.	1
75 Hazeley Heath, Mattingley.	1
Knights Cottage, Yateley Common.	1
Keepers Cottage, Bramshill Road, Heckfield.	1
Thatch Cottage, Mud Lane, Eversley Lower Common.	1
Cottage on Common rear of Hook Common P.O.	1
1 and 2 Kiln Farm Cottages, Mattingley.	2
	<u>39</u>

Council Housing - Letting.

The number of new applications from persons applying for re-housing during the year was 155; this is 9 less than the previous year and 41 less than 1957. All new applications are considered by the Letting Sub-Committee, but the figure does not include the number of enquiries received by the Department. The applications were dealt with as follows :-

Placed on Council's 'A' Housing List.....	52
Placed on Council's 'B' Housing List.....	45
Applications refused.....	58
	<u>155</u>

All applicants are notified by letter whether they are placed on the 'A' or 'B' list, and if their application is unsuccessful the reason why. The number of families on the register at the 31st December was :-

'A' list (including flats)	73
'B' list " "	54

The following is a table showing the number of applications dealt with by the Department over the last 10 years.

1950/1.....	896
1951/2.....	879
1952/3.....	772
1953/4.....	620
1954/5.....	448
1955/6.....	391
1956/7.....	363
1957/8.....	402
1958/9.....	341
1959/60.....	200

Applicants are normally placed on the Council's 'A' Housing list by the Letting Sub-Committee for the following reasons :-

1. That the applicant has resided or worked in the rural district for 5 or more years and his present accommodation is unsatisfactory or inadequate.
2. Agricultural workers nominated by farmers.
3. Regular Ex-Servicemen (7 years Service) applying within one year of leaving the Service.
4. School teachers and certain other key workers - each case being considered individually.
5. Difficult cases subject to special circumstances.
6. Persons on the 'B' list where eviction notices have become operative.

The 'B' list consists of applicants not included under any of the above headings. It will be seen from these figures that the combined 'A' and 'B' list numbers 127; it may be that the time has arrived for the two lists to be merged, and the qualifying period reduced.

The number of casual vacancies was 34, which is 2 more than the previous year but still only 2% of the total number of Council properties. The figures for the various parishes were :-

Yateley.	10
Hook.	6
Crondall.	5
Odiham.	4
Hartley Wintney.	3
Long Sutton.	3
Hawley.	2
Mattingley.	1
	<u>34</u>

In addition to these vacancies 23 new properties in Yateley were let and throughout the district 8 exchanges approved.

Public Health Act, 1936.

The Returns to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government show that 162 properties were improved as a result of negotiations with property owners.

One statutory notice was served during the year, this followed a notice served on an owner to remove and repair a dangerous chimney, under Section 58 of the above Act.

Drainage.

The completion of Stage 2 of the Hawley and Yateley main drainage scheme has not only encouraged property owners to connect their houses to the public sewer but to carry out other necessary improvements and the change from a non sewered area to a sewered area is bringing many benefits and amenities to the occupiers. The Council have decided to cease the bucket emptying service in the sewered areas on 31st March, 1960.

Public Health Act, Section 74.

Following a considerable amount of disturbance of refuse at the Hazeley Heath tip after working hours, the local Police were asked to keep the area under observation and as a result two persons were prosecuted and fined.

Water Supplies.

Independent water supplies have been sampled and the results are as follows :-

PARISH.	SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY.
Crondall.	1	-
Eversley.	1	-
Hartley Wintney.	3	6
Heckfield.	1	3
Hook.	-	1
Mattingley.	-	2
Winchfield.	1	-
	7	12

Negotiations are still continuing concerning the extension of the Mid-Wessex water main to the Springwell area of Heckfield where samples taken during the year were unsatisfactory.

The majority of the failing samples in Hartley Wintney were taken from Elvetham Old Rectory where the pollution was eventually traced to a defective drain; following the repairs subsequent samples were satisfactory.

All persons using water which gave unsatisfactory results were advised to boil the water used for drinking and domestic purposes.

With the completion during the year of water main extensions in the parish of Bramshill, all parishes now have water mains available to a majority of premises, and I estimate that at least 98% of all properties are connected.

Section 269 - Moveable Dwellings.

The licensed caravan site at Blackbushe Park, Dungells Lane, Yateley, has now its full complement of 40 caravans; it is well managed and controlled.

Two applications for moveable dwelling licences were refused during the year on the grounds of inaccessible water supply.

Written or verbal notices were served or given in several cases when nuisances were found during routine visits.

The following table shows the caravans in each parish at the end of the year, an increase of 47 over 1958 mainly due to the completion of the Blackbushe Park Site.

PARISH.	LICENCES ISSUED.	CARAVANS ON SITE.
Bramshill.	-	-
Crondall.	4	3
Crookham.	2	2
Dogmersfield.	2	3
Eversley.	4	3
Greywell.	-	-
Hartley Wintney.	11	5
Hawley.	92	65
Heckfield.	-	-
Hook.	11	7
Long Sutton.	2	2
Mattingley.	5	2
Odiham.	19	12
Rotherwick.	1	1
South Warnborough.	-	-
Winchfield.	1	1
Yateley.	27	56
Total.	179	162

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The following is a list of food premises in the district.

Cafes and Restaurants.	-	25
Hotels and Public Houses.	-	70
Butchers and Fishmongers.	-	20
General Provisions.	-	52
Greengrocers.	-	9
Confectioners.	-	11
Fish Frying Establishments.	-	1
Miscellaneous (Schools Canteens etc).	-	44
		<u>232</u>

The Crescent Fish Bar at Blackwater opened during the year for the sale of both wet and fried fish - the owner consulted the department before beginning work therefore enabling him to comply completely with the regulations; all other new properties opened during the year were for the sale of confectionery, including ice cream.

As a result of informal action by the department the kitchens of two of the largest private schools in the District were re-organised on modern hygienic lines.

The self service type of shop is gradually finding its way into the rural district and no less than four shops were converted to this method of retailing goods. One shop was converted during a week-end and another retailer at Blackwater constructed new premises to be able to provide this service.

With the introduction to the majority of the larger shops of the deep frozen food cabinets meat food is pre-wrapped and therefore less liable to contamination.

There was no need during the year to take statutory action on owners or occupiers of food premises in this district although a Farnborough baker was fined £20 after foreign matter had been found in a loaf of bread sold by him to a resident in Hawley.

Meat Inspection.

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered in the slaughter-house continued to be carried out. Due mainly to the increase in the number of lambs killed there was a total increase of 26.8% of animals slaughtered over the previous year.

	Cattle. Cows.	Calves.	Sheep. Lambs.	Pigs.	Goats.	Total.
Number Killed.	127	49	215	296	2	689
Number Inspected.			100%			

All diseases (except T.B. and C. Bovis).

Whole Carcase.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Part or organ.	18	-	6	6	-	30

Tuberculosis.

Whole Carcase.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part or organ.	-	-	-	16	-	16

C. Bovis only.

Whole Carcase.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part or organ.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Incidence of disease in cattle excluding lungs and intestines and other organs not used for human consumption.....14. 7%
Tuberculosis Rate.....2.32%
Overall disease rate.....5.81%

Again this year no case of Cysticercus Bovis was found and although the incidence of tuberculosis is higher than last year the figure is still relatively low and relates entirely to pigs.

The nil return for Tuberculosis in cattle is most gratifying and shows the amazing advancement made in the eradication of this disease when it is remembered that not many years ago we would read public statements by responsible persons that 50% of the dairy cattle in this country were affected, the progress will be appreciated.

Knackers Yard - Patrick Farm, Hook.

These licensed premises have been visited regularly and the occupier's records required by statute have always been up to date. The premises have been well maintained and a large refrigeration room has been constructed.

The following is a summary of the number of animals dealt with at these premises and shows a decrease on the previous year of approximately 14.4 %.

Horses.	25
Cattle.	245
Calves.	125
Pigs.	35
Sheep.	15
Goats.	5
	<u>450</u>

Unsound Food (Excluding meat from slaughterhouse).

The amount of food surrendered for condemnation is at the same level as previous years. The table below gives the quantity :-

Chilled beef.	17	lbs.
Fish(Fresh).	53	lbs.
" (Smoked).	7	lbs.
Canned meat.	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Rabbits.	60	lbs.
Liver (Beasts)	14	lbs.
Golden Syrup.	8	lbs.
	<u>313$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	lbs.
Miscellaneous tins including fruit and milk.	45	
Escallops.	12	
Pigs(Plucks).	12	

Many defective articles of canned food are returned direct to the wholesalers without certificates of unfitness from the department.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.

These new regulations re-enact with amendments previous regulations.

The pasteurising plant at Mill Lane, Yateley continued to operate satisfactorily and samples taken from this plant and other retailers in the district listed below have been satisfactory.

A. Hammer.	52
A. Mitchell.	6
W.L. Yalden.	4
S.F. Everson.	4
G.S. Harnett.	5
J.A. Kersley.	6
A.K. Long.	6
Sandhurst Dairies Ltd.	4
W.R. Bleach.	2
Guildford Co-op.	4
Farnham Dairy Co. Ltd.	3
Home Counties Dairies Ltd.	6
W. Clifford & Son.	7
G.R. Meier.	5
F. Stokes & Sons.	4
Rose Farm Dairy Ltd.	12
S.J. Sylvester.	1
Total	<u>131</u>

The Farnborough Urban District Council reported that a sample of milk taken in that district from Mr. A. Hammer, The Dairy, Mill Lane, had failed the Phosphatase Test and on inspection it was found that the failure was due to a technical fault which was immediately remedied.

Two new retailers were issued with dealers licences during the year, one to sell T.T. Pasteurised milk and the other to sell sterilised milk.

The licences existing are as follows :-

Licences to pasteurise milk.	1
Dealers licences (heat treated).	11
Dealers licences (Raw milk).	9
Supplementary licences (heat treated).	13
Supplementary licences (Raw milk).	13

Section 16 - Sale of Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in this district and all ice cream sold from the registered premises is pre-wrapped. Seven new premises were registered during the year.

Factories Act, 1957.

Routine inspections of factories have taken place and during the year all work requested through informal action has been complied with.

The number of factories on the register is :-

(a) With mechanical power.....	116
(b) Without mechanical power.....	10
	<u>126</u>

Rent Act, 1957.

Two applications for certificates of disrepair were received and in both cases the landlords gave undertakings to carry out the work.

Rodent Control.

The number of inspections carried out during the year were as follows :-

Dwelling houses.....	262
Business premises.....	120
Agricultural Properties.....	242
Local Authority.....	27

651

Annual Contracts.

The value of annual contracts was £521, mainly from farms and large establishments. This is an increase over the last year and the number of inspections made has also risen.

Sewer Treatment.

As reported last year the Ministry have agreed that no sewer treatment is necessary until the Spring of 1960.

Infestations.

House Longhorn Beetle. An infestation of this beetle, locally known as the "Camberley Beetle" was reported from a farm in Rosemary Lane, Yateley. A survey was made of adjoining properties but no further infestations were found. In view of the damage caused by this insect all builders, estate agents and other interested persons were informed of the infestation and supplied with the names and addresses of firms carrying out treatment.

House Fly. During the autumn and as late as the last week in December a considerable number of fly infestations were reported. In all cases they were isolated and in the main confined to the roof space of the properties affected. Where the occupants were unable to cope after advice, assistance was given by the department.

GENERAL SCAVENGING.

The year 1960 marks the Silver Jubilee of this service (the actual date being 7th October) and the year of my retirement, therefore in my final report it is appropriate to review the growth of the service from 1935. In February, 1958, I submitted a report on the brief history of the scavenging scheme in which the following points were made.

Administration.

For the first five years the daily supervision of the lorries and men was carried out by myself without technical assistance. By 1940 however it had become impossible to maintain constant control, having regard to the development of the district and the numerous other duties placed on the Department. A foreman was appointed and the Council was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. W.J. James who was a very able man and assisted me continuously for 16 years. His prolonged illness from February, 1956, until August, 1958, necessitated Mr. V. Hillier becoming Acting Foreman, and following the death of Mr. James this appointment was confirmed by the Council. I have indeed been fortunate in having two such employees to help with the many daily problems that arise in both wet and dry scavenging services and Mr. D. Davies has shown a keenness to maintain efficiency whilst Mr. C. Tuck has dealt with the clerical work involved. I am sure that sufficient experience remains in the department to advise effectively on the development and control of these services.

Collection.

A weekly kerbside collection was instituted in 1935 and has continued throughout the years apart from the war years when refuse collection weeks alternated with salvage for the war effort. Originally there were 2,500 premises included in the scheme - to-day the number is approaching 7,000. Development in the district continues at the rate of 200 new premises a year, which has to be incorporated into the existing routes. Only by the closure of Blackbushe Airport and the reduced use of the R.A.F. Station at Odiham has it been possible to contain this increase. The time however is fast approaching when the district will necessitate an increase in equipment and men.

Enough has been written and debated about a possible house to house collection scheme during the past two years that there is no need to enlarge in this report as to its merits or need. Suffice to say that it is the next logical step and will no doubt be introduced when the district as a whole wishes to bear the extra cost. In my opinion it cannot be done cheaply and the words I used in 1958 are still valid to-day namely :-

'There is no doubt that if the Council wish, or feel that they must consider a house collection scheme, then the problems should be reduced to a minimum. This can be done in the first instance by adopting a fortnightly system of collection which would entail the minimum addition of men and equipment. The only future problem would be to ascertain what requirements are necessary to collect all dustbins weekly.'

During the year additional properties in the Riseley Mill, Heckfield area and Pickaxe Lane, South Warnborough were added to the routes and less than 1% of properties in the district do not receive any service at all.

Disposal.

In the beginning five tips were used in various parts of the district, but since 1951 all tipping has taken place at Hazeley Heath, Hartley Wintney. By concentrating the disposal of refuse to one tip and purchasing a bulldozer in 1952, it was possible to reduce the number of men engaged in this work from five to two. The tracks of the present bulldozer, which has been in use since September, 1955, were overhauled last year and it is hoped that little attention apart from routine maintenance will be needed for sometime to come. The present tipping area is nearing completion, negotiations have been started to lease an adjoining disused gravel pit, which if attained would be suitable for some years. The biggest difficulty is securing adequate and satisfactory covering material, the cost of which has been kept to a very low level; without it and during high winds paper is distributed over the heath, and becomes almost uncontrollable. Unauthorised persons disturbing the tipping face and sometimes breaking into the store shed causes annoyance and delays. One successful prosecution was taken during the year against two men who were apprehended by the police. The supply of covering material will continue to cause the most anxiety and every possible source is investigated but more understanding of the needs of this service would be appreciated and valued. There are a number of road improvement works to be done in the area, it is hoped that some surplus earth will become available from these sources and so used to recover waste lands.

Vehicles.

Table 1 at the end of this section of the report shows the particulars of vehicles in use. The small 12 year old vehicle is primarily used as a standby in case of repair and servicing for the remaining freighters. The moving floor rear loader has been thoroughly overhauled and the Fore and Aft Tippers are in good condition. Each vehicle is off the road one day in every three weeks for maintenance purposes; the driver of each lorry is responsible for carrying out servicing operations, and cleaning the external and internal surfaces; the Council's Engineer is responsible for the mechanical efficiency of all vehicles. It will be therefore seen that the spare vehicle is already committed to definite working days and without it regular servicing could not be maintained. Having regard to the age of this vehicle, its regular use and the development of the district it seems to me inevitable that another vehicle will soon be required.

Labour.

The total number of men engaged on the scheme is 19, this is an increase of one over last year but for $2\frac{1}{2}$ days per week he is engaged on street sweeping in Hartley Wintney and Blackwater.

It is interesting to note that of the 25 employees engaged on the general and wet scavenging services 3 have been with the Council 20 years or more and 7 have over ten years service. Each man who has been with a local authority for a period of 10 or more years is now entitled to an additional 3 days holiday per year, which for the Council means 30 days to provide for. A pay award of 2d. per hour was also granted during the year under review this brings the basic wage of a labourer to £9. 11. 6d. and a driver's rate to £10. 2. 10d; in addition the salvage bonus averaged 13/5d. per man per week. We were fortunate in maintaining a full staff throughout the year, but labour for this type of work is becoming even more difficult to obtain.

Salvage.

I am pleased to record that salvage sales this year exceeded £3,000, there is at present no restriction on the sales of waste paper and cardboard and I have endeavoured to take full advantage of this. The Council's first salvage was sold in August, 1939, and resulted in a benefit of £9. 0. 6d. To date the income for the past 20 years is just in excess of £32,000, a useful amount considering that this material would have been buried or burnt if no scheme had been instituted.

Conclusion.

In the past 25 years the general scavenging scheme has grown from 2 vehicles and 8 men to 4 lorries and 19 men. The number of properties from which refuse is collected has risen from 2,500 to approximately 7,000 and development is continuing. It is obvious therefore that the scope of the scheme will continue to increase, apart from any improvements the Council may wish to effect, although the operation of this service is void of glamour and is treated by the general public as the most obvious duty of a local authority and an easy one to criticise, nevertheless it is one of the basic needs of a civilised community and I am proud to have helped in its institution, growth and control since 1935.

WET SCAVENGING.

It will be observed from Table 4 at the end of this report that there has been a decrease in the amount of work done by this service. A decrease of 339,500 gallons is recorded and in fact the amount of work done is approximately the same as in 1958 (see Table 4). This resulted in a corresponding drop in income by £437, and due allowance has been made for a further decrease in the current financial year. As the sewerage schemes progress and are completed, the demand for this service will continue to fall, after this the amount of work will fluctuate less and be dependent upon any large development outside the sewered areas. Future policy should be based on the continuance of the present tankers until the sewerage schemes are completed and a decision made on a free service of cesspool emptying throughout the non-sewered areas, the number of tankers which will be required for such a scheme can then be calculated.

Great difficulty was experienced during the year due to disposal being stopped at Easthampstead Sewage Disposal Works. Fortunately we were able to find an alternative, at no extra cost, and this disposal point is still in use. It seems a paradox of cesspool emptying, that the smell from cesspools when being emptied is not as offensive to the public as when the same material is being discharged. The older method of disposal on farm land as a fertiliser is now very limited and only operates in the more rural areas of the district.

The same six men continued on this service during the year, for which I am grateful as there is no doubt that replacements would be difficult. Once labour is released from this kind of work there is a reluctance to return, a factor which must not be overlooked if it is decided to reduce the number of vehicles in operation.

TABLE 1.

A. DRY SCAVENGING - All vehicles are of Shelvoke & Drewry Manufacture			
Vehicle	Capacity	Date of Purchase	
W. Type Side Loader.	11 c. yds.	1st July, 1948.	
Moving Floor Rear Loader.	24 c. yds.	13th Oct., 1950.	
Fore & Aft Tipper {Petrol}.	18 c. yds.	26th June, 1953.	
Fore & Aft Tipper {Diesel}.	18 c. yds.	1st June, 1956.	
Fore & Aft Tipper (Diesel).	18 c. yds.	1st Dec., 1950.	

B. <u>WET SCAVENGING.</u>					
The following vehicles are in use together with the mileage for the last four years :-					
		<u>1956/7</u>	<u>1957/8</u>	<u>1958/9</u>	<u>1959/60</u>
No. 1	Karrier purchased 1st. Aug.1947	10,054	4,090	3,445	4,436
No. 2	Karrier purchased 1st Apr.1948	10,992	7,922	10,166	9,436
No. 3	Dennis purchased 14th Sep.1950	9,462	8,146	9,168	7,440
No. 4	S & D (Diesel) " 1st Apr.1957	-	10,091	11,527	10,582
TOTAL MILEAGE:		30,808	30,249	34,306	31,894

TABLE 2.

1959	COLLECTION STATISTICS TOTALS.			Diesel	Mileage
	Refuse c.yds.	Petrol	Mileage		
April	2,906	370	2,237	82	830
May	2,680	332	2,013	67	761
June	2,821	352	2,164	72	769
July	2,847	364	2,160	80	831
August	2,574	327	1,963	60	730
September	2,750	325	2,217	68	753
October	2,882	411	2,216	70	708
November	2,772	376	1,993	68	714
December	2,838	263	1,511	169	1,480
1960					
January	2,853	241	1,428	157	1,444
February	2,821	231	1,428	154	1,413
March	3,093	263	1,575	161	1,598
TOTALS:	33,841	3,855	22,905	1,208	12,031

TABLE 3.

A. <u>SALVAGE SALES 1959/60.</u>								
	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
Waste paper.	328	18	2	5		2,581.	11.	1.
Iron.	11	6	0	0		69.	8.	6.
Non Ferrous.	1	18	2	2		147.	13.	5.
Textiles.	13	14	1	25		351.	13.	2.
	355	17	2	4		£3,150.	6.	2.
B. <u>CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.</u>								
<u>Y/Ending</u>	tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
31st Mar.1959.	295	5	1	22		2,486.	0.	3.
31st Mar.1958.	288	9	0	20		2,574.	12.	7.
31st Mar.1957.	312	12	1	13		2,839.	15.	4.
31st Mar.1956.	318	2	2	26		2,922.	6.	5.
C.								
Salvage Bonus - £706. 1. 5d.								
Weekly average per employee - 13/5d. per week.								
The tip mens bonus for materials recovered from the refuse amounted to £8. 15. 4d. each for the year.								

TABLE 4.

<u>CESSPOOL STATISTICS.</u>						
<u>Y/Ending 31st March,</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
No. of jobs.	2150	2130	2323	2503	2755	2506
No. of loads.	4510	4392	5100	5277	5779	5294
5294 loads x 700 galls = 3,705,800 gallons, a decrease of 339,500 gallons on the previous year.						
Income from Wet Scavenging. £3,518. 15. 6d.						

TABLE 5.

<u>BONUS ON CESSPOOL EMPTYING.</u>				
No. 1 Vehicle.	£ 9. 12. Od.	Weekly	average per man	1/10d.
No. 2 Vehicle.	£56. 10. Od.	"	"	10/10d.
No. 3 Vehicle.	£27. 4. Od.	"	"	5/ 3d.
No. 4 Vehicle.	£78. 10. 8d.	"	"	15/ 1d.
The men working on the spare vehicle No. 1 were from the General Scavenging service.				
The crew of No. 3 Vehicle have done 2 extra days buckets per week for which a 5/-d. plus rate each per week has been paid.				

TABLE 6.

A. <u>CONTRACTS.</u> The following were operative at 31st March, 1960.	
Bramshill.	2
Crondall.	12
Crookham.	2
Dogmersfield.	9
Eversley.	28
Greywell.	-
Hartley Wintney.	13
Hawley.	23
Heckfield.	-
Hook.	6
Long Sutton.	7
Mattingley.	2
Odiham.	4
Rotherwick.	8
South Warnborough.	1
Winchfield.	10
Yateley.	64
Council Property.	25
W.D. Property.	12
	<hr/> 228 <hr/>
These contracts comprise :-	
Daily.	-
Twice weekly.	1
Weekly.	3
Fortnightly.	7
Three weekly.	2
Monthly.	13
Six weekly.	5
Two monthly (8 weeks).	8
Quarterly	69
Four monthly.	9
Half-yearly.	105
Annually (no discount).	6
	<hr/> 228 <hr/>
This is a reduction of 28 on last year.	
B. <u>BUCKET SERVICE.</u>	
Crondall/Ewshot.	53
Eversley.	31
Hartley Wintney.	38
Hawley.	32
Heckfield.	-
Hook.	22
Mattingley.	11
Odiham.	31
Rotherwick.	5
Yateley.	70
	<hr/> 293 <hr/>
A reduction of 191 on last year.	

